

Rabbit Anti-IBDV/AP Conjugated antibody

SL10050R-AP

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| Product Name | Anti-IBDV/AP |
| Chinese Name | 碱性磷酸酶（AP）标记的鸡传染性法氏囊病病毒抗体 |
| Alias | Infectious Bursal Disease Vaccine; Infectious Bursal Disease virus; infectious bursal disease; IBD. |
| Research Area | immunology Bacteria and viruses |
| Immunogen Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| React Species | (predicted:Infectious Bursal Disease virus) ELISA=1:500-5000 |
| Applications | not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| Form | Lyophilized or Liquid |
| Concentration immunogen | 1mg/ml Infectious Bursal Disease Vaccine |
| Lsotype | IgG |
| Purification | affinity purified by Protein A |
| Storage Buffer | 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |
| Storage | |
| Product Detail | background: Infectious bursal disease (also known as IBD, Gumboro Disease, Infectious Bursitis and Infectious Avian Nephrosis) is a highly contagious disease of young chickens caused by infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV), characterized by immunosuppression and mortality generally at 3 to 6 weeks of age. IBDV is a double stranded RNA virus that has a bi-segmented genome and belongs to the genus Avibirnavirus of family Birnaviridae. There are two distinct serotypes of the virus, but only serotype 1 viruses cause disease in poultry. At least six antigenic subtypes of IBDV serotype 1 have been |

identified by in vitro cross-neutralization assay. Viruses belonging to one of these antigenic subtypes are commonly known as variants, which were reported to break through high levels of maternal antibodies in commercial flocks, causing up to 60 to 100 percent mortality rates in chickens. With the advent of highly sensitive molecular techniques, such as reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), it became possible to detect the vvIBDV, to differentiate IBDV strains, and to use such information in studying the molecular epidemiology of the virus.

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

由双链 RNA 病毒科的传染性法氏囊病病毒(IBDV)所引起的一种鸡的急性暴发性传染病。表现为法氏囊淋巴组织和 lymphocyte 坏死，发病率及死亡率均高。耐过鸡的法氏囊组织受损，导致免疫抑制，影响其他疫苗的免疫效果，常造成免疫失败。

IBDV 的自然宿主仅为雏鸡和火鸡。从鸡分离的 IBDV 只感染鸡，感染火鸡不发病，但能引起抗体产生。同样，从火鸡分离的病毒仅能使火鸡感染，而不感染鸡。不同品种的鸡均有易感性。IBD 母源抗体阴性的鸡可于 1 周龄内感染发病，有母源抗体的鸡多在母源抗体下降至较低水平时感染发病。3~6 周龄的鸡最易感。也有 15 周龄以上鸡发病的报道。该病全年均可发生，无明显季节性。

病鸡的粪便中含有大量病毒，病鸡是主要传染源。鸡可通过直接接触和污染了 IBDV 的饲料、饮水、垫料、尘埃、用具、车辆、人员、衣物等间接传播，老鼠和甲虫等也可间接传播。有人从蚊子体内分离出一株病毒，被认为是一株 IBDV 自然弱毒，由此说明媒介 Insect 可能参与该病的传播。该病毒不仅可通过消化道和呼吸道感染，还可通过污染了病毒的蛋壳传播，但未有证据表明经卵传播。另外，经眼结膜也可传播。